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Ensiness Montes.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY 4,000 transfers money by telegraph between any of its agencies in New England, Myddle and Western States, ing delivery of same at local address when requested. WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISE RS
-All advertisements intended for insertion in This WEEKLY
RIBUNE must be handed in to the publication office on Monary of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Supply bill was finished and the Irish Tramway bill passed its third reading in Parliament yesterday morning. - Anti-Jewish outbreaks have occurred in Paulograd and Rostow, Russia. - King Alfonso was loudly cheered on his journey from Madrid to Valencia. === The Comte de Chambord is still weak. === There were 310 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Satur-

DOMESTIC .- Judge Jeremiah S. Black is dead. President Arthur arrived at Low Mesa on the Gros Ventre River, in Wyoming Territory, on Satur-= A letter was made public yesterday from Howard Potter, in which he accuses the Rev. J. T. Backus and Platt Potter of having turned to their own profit trust funds of Union College. A monument to George Washington was dedicated at South Mountain, Maryland, on Saturday. George Herson was killed by Lathen Codner at Cedar Falls, Iowa, for the abduction of the latter's

daughter. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A severe rain and thunderstorm visited the city yesterday. A case of highway robbery and probable murder was reported to the police in Morrisania. — The remainder of the Awerican Rifle Team returned home from England, Clara Louise Kellogg was a passenger on the Alaska. = A piccic was given in aid of the unemployed telegraph operators, ____ Dr. Norvin

Green arrived here on board the Alaska. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 83°; lowest, 69°; average, 7458°.

The account of the highway robbery in One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. Saturday night is anything but creditable to the police force. It is startling to read of a man's being pursued, fired at and caught by highwaymen in the streets of the city before it is fairly dark, and then left, mortally wounded, to crawl to a place where he could find assistance. It is useless to ask the whereabouts of the police at the time. They are hardly ever about when needed. No doubt we will be told that it is all owing to the fact that there are not enough patrolmen, though only recently the force was increased in that part of the city.

The prospects are good for an international rifle match at Creedmoor next year. The English team has \$5,000 subscribed already for that purpose. The American riflemen have Buchanan, suffered himself to be blamed for learned that practice makes perfect, in shoot- a long time for acts for which he was not ing at a target as well as in other things, and they will no doubt be better prepared for a contest next year. At the Creedmoor range the riflemen will not have to stand in water up to their ankles even if the weather is bad, as Captain Howard says was the case at Wimbledon. Perhaps that will improve the chances of the Americans next time; though they ought to be able to endure as much as the English.

Apparently there is a scarcity of live topics for discussion in Kentucky as a dead one occupies so much public attention. The spirited controversy which has been going on there for some time over the killing in 1864 of John Morgan, of the Confederate Army, has not added anything to the truth of history. The controversial accounts of the killing are about as numerous and varied as were those so often published in this State in regard to the death of William Morgan, of Batavia, who was concerned in the anti-Masonry agitation. The official reports made in 1864 stated that John Morgan was shot while attempting to make his escape. There has been nothing published since to cause any impartial person to believe otherwise.

In his letter printed in to-day's TRIBUNE Mr. Porter continues to expose free-trade fallacies. Under a protective tariff the woollen industry of Germany has been steadily increasing, while the same industry in freetrade England has been as steadily decreasing. The difference is the more striking because Germany was decreasing her woollen exports previous to the adoption of a protective tariff. Since that time the home product has been enormously increased, imports have largely fallen off and the export trade has been almost doubled. As the figures show, Germany under protection has come nearer by can manufacture cheaply enough to increase her not good, and his antagonists were statesmen \$26,000,000 to supplying her own wants and yet foreign market \$30,000,000. On the other hand England has lost \$76,000,000 of her foreign trade in the same class of goods, and increased her importation of them to the value of about \$10,000,000. These are solid facts, the importance of which is heightened by the knowledge that during the same time there has been a great improvement in the the wages of Germany.

Close observers of affairs in Ireland will agree with the views expressed in our London letter that the improvement in the state of the country is principally on the surface. Lawhas been greatly reduced; but the temper of the people has not changed. That are now organizing an extensive electoral campaign; and we are told that they will agitate for an Irish Parliament, and the further extension of the demand for a peasant proprietary; and for the selection of Nationalists of the League school for all public places in Ireland. That is an extensive programme. out compensation to landlords probably covers the ground of Air. Parnell's recent threat to reform, and are not to be reached by any was a conclusive proof that the minds

lead a deeper and more desperate agitation than any yet known. He has met with such success heretofore that his following in Ireland is increasing, as recent elections show. The Registration bill which Mr. Gladstone introduced at the present session, if it becomes a law, will increase the voters in Ireland by lowering the franchise, and that will undoubtedly add to Parnell's strength. The Government policy, as shown in the guarantee of \$5,000,000 for cheap tramways, is to furnish work for a portion of the people and to aid others in emigrating, and thus remove disaffection. So far the Government has not met with much success in pacifying the country, though its Land Commission has taken from landlords over \$20,000,000, as shown in the reductions made to tenants.

JUDGE BLACK.

The death of Judge Jeremiah S. Black removes another of the strong figures in that generation of statesmen who are fast passing j away-the men who played parts in the great political drama of which the civil war was the tragical climax. There are many other things for which he will be remembered, though his share in the events immediately preceding the rebellion, which have just been brought again to public attention by the attacks of Jefferson Davis, is his chief claim to historic fame. He will long be remembered as one of the ablest counsel before the Supreme Court, who took liberties with that reverend body which no other lawyer ever ventured upon, and was as much noted for the audacity and quaintness of his wit as he was for his great learning and his peculiar skill in clearness of statement and readiness with authorities. Probably he was the only lawyer that ever denounced Judges of the Supreme Court to their taces. This was in the arguments before the Electoral Commission, and it is said to have been remarked by one of the Judges that if the same things had been said before a court, Judge Black would have been committed for contempt. As a lawyer he will be remembered chiefly in connection with the Milliken case, the series of Reconstruction cases, the impeachment of Belknap, and the Electoral Commission arguments. In all of these, he was both the lawyer and the politician, the dexterous servant of his clients, and the persistent, aggressive Democrat. He usually managed to make a "point" for his client and his party at the same time, as he did in the famous passage in the Belknap trial, when he argued that the guilty Cabinet officer was no worse than other men in the Government had been, who had nevertheless gone unpunished.

He had a strong, controversial temperament, and his numerous contributions to reviews and magazines give quite as striking evidence of it as his legal arguments and political addresses. He defended the Christian religion, of which he was a devout believer, against Colonel Ingersoll with almost the same warmth and invective as he used in denouncing "The Great Fraud of 1876." He was a debater to the very last. The dispatches said the other day that his first utterance when he came to his senses after the operation which gave him temporary relief and he found that he was free from pain was, "I will now proceed to answer the criticisms of Mr. Jeffer son Davis." There was hardly a time that he was not involved in some controversy, yet few public men had more stanch friends in both parties. With his kindly nature and his fierce rhetoric, his abundant humor and yet great earnestness, he was one of the most interesting characters in public life.

There was one period in his long political career of more than forty years when he was able to render valuable service to the country. This was when he sat in President Buchanan's Cabinet, first as Attorney-General, and for the last few months of the Administration as Secretary of State. The extent of this service has only become known in recent years, for Judge Black, out of loyalty to at the expense of his former chief and faithful friend. He was a Democrat and held views, especially with regard to the power of the Executive to subdue rebellion, which could not be accepted then or now, but there is no question of his sturdy devotion to the Union. nor that his influence over Mr. Buchanan was a stout barrier for a time in the way of the Secessionists. He brought Stanton into the Cabinet by making the latter's appointment as Attorney-General the condition of his own acceptance of the post of Secretary of State; and then with Stanton and Holt fought the treacherous schemes of Floyd and Thompson. Though he was identified with the general policy of the Administration, it became known, finally, that he had opposed it in part, and had done much to save it from being even weaker than it was. This was a patriotic service which will not be forgotten.

OHIO'S "NEW DEMOCRACY."

Recent events in Ohio have clearly im proved the Republican prospect, which was by no means bad at the outset. There has been another manifestation of the peculiar methods the Headly-Pocketbookwalter new Democracy, which really meets with dis tinguished success at the primaries and in conventions of the Democratic party. Money was poured out so lavishly that the complete defeat of Mr. Pendleton in Hamilton County delights his adversaries, and those who censider him a much more worthy and respectable person than Bookwalter do not hesitate to suggest that it will be found easier to buy a primary than to elect the ticket. In truth, "Gentleman George" seems large man, indeed, in comparison with the "new Democrats" of the pocketbook sort. He was able enough to sustain himself with credit in the Senate, even when his cause was of the first rank, but his advocacy of Civil Service reform made him better known to his political opponents and bitterly bated by his political friends. Mr. McLean and Hoadly-Bookwalter faction have no use for a man who wants to reform things. Hence they go for Mr. Pendleton's scalp, and have best of him thus far.

The question occurs at once to many, when they read of this performance in Hamilton County, whether the Democratic managers have not given up all hope of success. Men of shrewdness do not usually begin to scalp their friends on the threshold of a struggle in which they hope for victory. The supporters of Mr. Pendleton are undoubtedly a minority has remained in about the same warring con- in the Democratic party; a man is safe to be dition for over a century. It is not clear just in the minority in that party, if he goes bewhat will satisfy the Parnell party. Its leaders | youd insincere and canting talk about reform and makes an honest effort for it. But the supporters of Mr. Pendleton are nevertheless rather numerous, and they are voters of just the sort that the Democratic party cannot afford to snub at this time. In fact, if we may suppose that the Democrats have 300 chances of success in 1,000, about 299 of those chances The demand for peasant ownership with or with- turn on the possible action of independent voters who care a great deal for Civil Service

pocketbook. The defeat of Mr. Pendleton, because of his effort for a real reform, and by means of the lavish use of money, is not exactly calculated to make the independents fond of "the new Democracy."

But it is not so clear, after all, that the Democratic managers have abandoned hope of success. Clear-headed old veterans, it is likely, know what is coming. But the "new Democracy" has been picking up new leaders. Their distinguishing characteristic is a belief that money can do everything. Mr. Bookwalter, it may be remembered, was singularly certain down to the day that Governor Foster beat him about 25,000 votes. It is not unlikely that Judge Hoadly is also sanguine. When the voting begins, it will be perceived that a vast amount of money can be spent in a political canvass without much to show for it, if the management of the Democrats at all resembles that when Mr. Bookwalter was a candidate. So far, Mr. Hoadly seems to resen'ou Mn quite closely in some things.

MORE COMPLICATIONS. Without getting much light upon the absorbing question opened by the Birdsall disclosures as to who did really defeat Hancock, the publie is drawing some entertainment at least from the manner in which the parties to the controversy skip about and continually shift the grounds of it in avoiding each other. The present phase of it, which is brought about by Mr. Birdsall's recent letter in The Hartford Courant in defence of his own character, seems to make it necessary to recall the contestants to the starting point, from which they have greatly strayed. The original question was: "Who did defeat Hancock?" Mr. Birdsall, with a commendable desire to enlighten public curiosity on that point, communicated anonymously to The Hartford Courant facts said to be within his own personal knowledge tending to show that Mr. Tilden behaved treacherously in the campaign of 1880, and instead of endeavoring to promote Hancock's success, as'he pretended to be doing, did actually contribute to his defeat. To this communication our contemporary, The Sun, put in at once a strenuous and passionate denial, intimating that no such person had an existence as the prominent Democrat to whom The Courant ascribed its information. Thereat Mr. Birdsa'l personally appeared, repeating bis charges and adding that our contemporary did also contribute to Hancock's defeat by "infamously deriding" him during the last two weeks of the campaign.

Our contemporary then, without making any effort apparently to prove the falsity of the charge against Mr. Tilden-which seems to us to be the most important feature of the matter -dropped that question entirely and offered a reward of \$5,000 for the discovery of any line or word in its editorial columns during the last two weeks of the campaign that could be so construed as deriding General Hancock, infomously or otherwise. The offer must have been made either in extreme haste or a moment of forgetfulness, for at once all over the country the press broke out with extracts from the pages of our contemporary during the period referred to, which certainly seem to an unprejudiced mind to be open to the construction of having been intended to deride the unfortunate Hancock. That seems at least to be the pretty unanimous opinion of the Democratic press of the country. Some days having elapsed without the \$5,000 being paid or a committee of experts being summoned to whom the question should be referred, our contemporary put the matter in an entirely new phase by the publication of a series of affidavits made in 1864 by neighbors of Mr. Birdsall who averred that he was untruthful and had been known as "Porgie," etc., etc.

And now to this attack upon his personal character Mr. Birdsall has responded in a letter published in The Courant, in which he says that the affidavits above-mentioned were used in a case against him as a trustee; that persons who desired his removal " scoured the country . . . "and succeeded in suborning a few men of "the most questionable and disreputable charwholly responsible rather than justify himself "acter to make affidavits" against him; and that he "unhesitatingly met the issue cured fifty-six affidavits of the best-known men in the State, fully sustaining his character in every respect. One of these, which is given in full, is from Horace Greeley, whose farm adjoined that of Mr. Birdsall's father. Mr. Greeley says he "considers him to be a man of strict in-" tegrity, good moral character, active, persever-"ing and correct in all business transactions." Mr. Birdsall then proposes to deposit any sum from one to ten thousand dollars against a like amount upon the settlement of the question of his personal character-whether from the date of his admission to the bar in 1855 he has been guilty of any act or deed disgracing his profession or his position as an honorable and truthful man. All this, which is well enough in its way-and perhaps under the circumstances Mr. Birdsall could hardly do less-does not touch the real question at issue, which is, " Did Mr. Tilden desire and contribute to the defeat

of Hancock ?" If the Editor of The Sun in a moment of inadvertence or forgetfulness offered \$5,000 for the discovery of any line or word that could be construed as deriding General Hancock, he will of course pry it in due season; and if he is certain that Mr. Birdsall's character can be proved to be so bad as to render him unworthy of belief, he will no doubt put up the \$10,000 proposed by that gentleman and proceed to his proofs. In that case he will recover the \$5,000 previously lost and have \$5,000 " to the good." But these things, we must insist, are foreign to the issue. The original question as stated was plain and simple. To that we now recall the disputants. Let us have that answered, and no further complications.

SANITARY RESULTS OF EDUCATION.

The usual arguments against the cramming system in the public schools have been repeated this year in the British House of Comnons. Mr. Smith, member for Liverpool, read a large number of letters from schoolmasters and physicians as evidence upon which to base the conclusion that the physical and mental powers of school-children, especially of girls, were becoming impaired through the undue pressure of competitive examinations. Some of these letters gave instances of sleeplessness and a general loss of health on the part of children, and the prediction was made that if this system of overworking pupils, particularly girls, were to go on for few generations, England would become a poor, sickly nation. These and similar arguments were most successfully refuted by Sir Lyon Playfair, who proved, in the first place, that the educational standards in England, age for age, were the lowest in Europe, and, secondly, that there had been a marked improvement in the general health of children since the Education Act had been in force. He contended that it was not well-regulated work that was injurious to the brain or health of children, but ill-regulated work; and the fact that since 1870 there had been a decreased mortality of about 33 per cent among children between the ages of five and fifteen, and also between the ages of fifteen and twenty,

of the young were not being educated at the expense of their bodies. The fact that there were as many cases of brain disease among children during the decade preceding the passage of the Education Act as there were during the following decade was cited as an irrefutable proof that the cramming system, if there were any such thing, was not addling the pates of the rising generation.

These positive statements are of high value

because they are based upon the system of national education as a whole and the general health of the entire school population. The strictures upon the evils of over-pressure, so often made in the United States as well as in England, are grounded upon exceptional cases of physical impairment or mental derangement. There has been a tendency in recent years to exaggerate the importance of such instances. Because one collegian out of a thousand shoots himself in a moment of abnormal depression, it has been urged that all were the victims of a disastrous forcing process. Because here and there a pale and ghostly valeductorian, like the unfortunate brother of "Miss Gilbert's Career," pays the penalty of success at college in hectic flush and premature hemorrhage, the educational methods now in use have been denounced as a senseless and murderous system of exhausting and death-dealing "cram." The broad generalizations made by Sir Lyon Playfair serve to correct such rash inferences as these. They show that the hygienic aspects of education are highly satisfactory, inasmuch as children are decidedly healthier when they go to school than they are when they do not. These vital statistics are as eloquent in their way as the figures showing that there has been a steady decrease in juvenile crime in England since the establishment of the educational system. They indicate that in spite of the clamor raised against the over-strain of the forcing process, the schools are promoting the ends of public health as well as of public morals. Mr. Mundella, in the course of the debate to

which we have been referring, maintained that Education Department was doing the utmost to avoid the danger over-pressure by establishing fair average test of scholarship in place of individual standards, and by making it an object for teachers to be thorough in their work. The grant for a child passing a grade well was two shillings, while only one shilling was allowed for a child passing indifferently, the practical inference of the teacher being that it was better to teach one subject well than two badly. Mr. Mundella argued that the greatest danger in the English schools arose from the poverty of the lower classes, whose children were wretchedly underfed. He stated that teachers in London were sometimes forced to send out and buy bread in order that the pupils under their charge might be kept up to their work. This is happily a peril to which children in American public schools are not exposed, They are not underfed at home, and while there is room for improvement in the methods of instruction, there is a fair degree of thoroughness. It is mainly in private schools of an expensive class that what is known as the cramming system is found, and even there it is the memory rather than the mind that is overtaxed. The effort to acquire a little of a great many things and to retain that little for a limited period is less exhausting than is generally supposed. It makes parrots of children. But parrots do not suffer in body in consequence of persistent linguistic practice; nor is the health of children necessarily impaired when their memories are unduly exercised without a corresponding mental strain. Still this forcing system Is to be avoided, and the work of school-children equalized throughout the year. When wisely regulated, education must have an excellent hygienic effect.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Last week the point of chief disturbance and alarm was the stock market. The collapse in trouble in some stocks. The rapid unloading, though it attracted much attention, did not cause general suspicion that any important house was in danger, nor were current rumors regarded as entitled to credit. Thus the failure of Ballou & Co. was a general surprise, and it is even more surprising perhaps that it led to no other disasters of importance, and was so soon followed by a vigorous rally in prices. Those who see the hand of some magician in everything that happens in the Street had some excuse in this case for the inference that the sharp decline had been engineered in order to accomplish the failure of Ballou & Co., or to bring about some other especial result, and that, as soon as the desired ends were attained, the same management caused the subsequent advance. There was really nothing more disheartening early in the week, in the general condition of business, than there had been the previous week, nor was there any such improvement toward the end of the week in any other quarter as appeared in the stock market. It was an encouraging fact, however, that

the strike of telegraph operators had come to an end. The effect of this strike on other branches of business had been considerable. Though the Western Union Company had actually improved its service very much before the formal termination of the strike, there was prevalent a doubt whether messages of importance could be surely and promptly transmitted. If there were no other reason for that doubt, it was justified by the repeated cutting of wires, night after night. Now that the companies can use all their instruments, the interruption of some circuits would hardly disturb commercial business at all, nor is there reason now, as there was before, to expect a continuance of trouble. A marked improvement in most branches of business ought to result, and especially where operations for the supply of actual consumption have been in part interrupted.

The banks reported a loss of \$2,854,600 in their reserves held, but the questionable accuracy of the statement in this instance may be inferred from the fact that loans increase about as much as reserves decrease, while there is a shrinkage of \$1,600,000 in deposits. The semi-barbarous system of averages may account in part for these changes, but the Treasury took in a large amount of money during the week, and some was also sent West by the banks. It would not be astonishing, therefore, if the reserves at the end of the week were lighter than the statement indicated. A fall in the reserves at this season is so fully to be expected, however, that there would be good reason for apprehending financial trouble if a fall should not appear. At present the reserves are higher than they have been at this date in any year since resumption, and are not declining as rapidly as they did in 1879 or 1881. But much will depend upon the course of speculation for the next month. Some bankers are looking for imports of gold before long, and the fail in exchange last week tends to support their

views. Wheat and flour seemed strong early

week, but the gloomy advices from have been followed by more favorable accounts of the crop, and prices declined again. Sympathy with the Liverpool market has apparently governed dealings in cotton, and the price slightly declined. A mixed market in provisions resulted in no important change, but it looked stronger on Saturday. Oil was better supported than would naturally have been expected, in view of the opening of several wells that promised largely; the advance in refined is thought to indicate the intention of the Standard people to advance crude oil also. The sales were at times large, and the market was excited, though it closed on Saturday only 112 cents higher than the week before. There has been no change of interest in iron, and operations in dry goods have been checked by the state of affairs in Wall Street, though buyers from the South and Southwest have begun to make more liberal purchases.

It is gratifying to note that the recently published reports of the street car companies show a large increase in the prosperity of these public spirited and self-denying corporations. By the way, could they not now afford to pay to the city the considerable sums which some of them have been owing for years for license fees! No one would be cold-blooded enough to ask them to lessen their dividends for the purpose of paying their houest debts. But it now seems likely in some cases that, if they put off paying their debts any longer, they will be forced to increase their dividends in order to dispose of their profits. Countless hearts would bleed to see them reduced to this painful necessity.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brion's efforts to start a new party have not yet been crowned with that success which the true lover of his kind yearns for. It is well known that the crying need of this city at this time is a new party. We have so few of themthere are not more than seven classified under the general head of Democratic, with scattered factions here and there which cannot be grouped under that title-that all such eminent reformers as Mr. O'Brien should lose no time in adding to the number. Such absolute disinterestedness as has glowed through every part of his political career, such complete and unrivalled freedom from guile of every sort as distinguishes his character, set him in a class by himself. By the way, the Register's office will be vacant this year! Fat pickings there for an unselfish leader of a new party! But, no, it cannot be.

A good many young soldiers in Belgium are evidently of the opinion that the sword is mightier than the pen, and that although "a little learning" may dangerous thing," there is no reason why i should alarm men whose profession commits them to unconcern of any and all sorts of dangers. It appears from a report of the School Commission of Inquiry, just published, that of the 12,969 recruits admitted to the Belgium army in 1882, 2,437 were unable to write, while only 1.975 of the whole number obtained two marks for a satisfactory handwriting. Worse than this, not more than 3,190 could make a multiplication and but 1,315 knew the four ground rules of arithmetic well enough to apply them to the solution of the most elementary problems. The answers given by these valiant sons of Mars to questions on religious topics indicate that, going further than the well-known statesman who expressed a disinclination for Sunday schools in politics, they are opposed to Sunday-schools per They were asked concerning their knowledge of Moses, and the vast and various misinformation that flowed from their lips in response was as surprising as it was amusing. The schoolmaster certainly cannot be abroad-at least he has yet to cross the Belgium frontier.

It is said that a summer hotel has been discovered whose proprietor does not claim in his circular that there is "good fishing in the immediate neighbor-Owing to the fact that no diagram of the hotel is furnished, that its location is not mentioned, and that the name of its eccentric proprietor is withheld, the propriety of receiving the report with a good deal of suspicion is obvious.

The fossil footprints at Carson, Nev., are attract-

ing much attention among the scientific men of Europe as well as America. Dr. Harkness, of San Francisco, made an elaborate statement in a recent paper before the California Academy of Sciences of his reasons for believing that they were the footprints of a biped. The chief basis for this belief is the fact the footprints show no sign of the pads or cushions with which Nature protects the feet of all it was seen that there was more than ordinary trouble in animals that walk, whether man, or beast, or fowl. prints of the so-called "Nevada men" the slightest indication of any imprint of a pad or toe or nail or instep or heel. They are surrounded and crossed by the tracks of other animals, all of which can be identified by their characteristics. His conclusion is that the foot making the impressions referred to was protected by a sandal of some kind, which would only have been done by a man. He asserts also that the central portion of some of the footprints is more depressed in the line of its long diameter than at the border, showing that the sole of the sandal had become moistened by contact with the mud and so had yielded. He argues that on the theory that the tracks are not those of a sandal, the variations can only be accounted for on the supposition that the tracks are made by different species of animals. The angle varies and the curve is much sharper in some than in others, which could be accounted for by a variation in the sandals. If the tracks are those of a quadruped, he says, the animal must at all times have placed his hindfoot so exactly in the track of his forefoot as to leave no mark, and that both forefeet and hindfeet must have been shaped exactly alike. The length of step he finds no greater than that of the ordinary man of full stature while the width of the straddle or trackway -eighteen inches-which he admits is abnormal, he attributes to the care used in walking over muddy ground with feet-covering somewhat like snowshoes. Professor O. C. Marsh insists, on the other hand, that the length of the impressions, eighteen to twenty inches, and the width of the straddle, would be found in the footprints of a large sloth, and says that some of the tracks show impressions of the

> Two considerations combine to make the Democratic leaders very gloomy as they think of '84. These are, first, their inability to elect the old ticket; second, their inability to prevent any new ticket that they may agree on from being defeated.

> > PERSONAL.

Mr. C. C. Haskell, of the Henry Bill Publishing Company, has, says The Norwich Bulletin, received a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, India, applying for the agency for Mr. Blaine's forthcoming book in that far-away land.

Mr. John R. French, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is delivering throughout the country a lecture entitled "Ten Years About the Senate." It contains a series of interesting and clear-cut sketches of the leading Senators during the period between 1869 and 1879.

Professor Seeley, of the University of Cambridge, England, the author of "Ecce Homo," has written the article on Napoleon for the new volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." On account of the importance of the subject and the high reputation of the writer, an unusually large amount of space has been allotted to the article.

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, for several years assistant rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest (Protestant Episcopal), in this city, has re cently received and declined a call from Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Chicago. He preached once in the Chicago church. He is now travelling in Cauada.

A preposterous story is being circulated by European gossips to the effect that the Prince of Wales was lately asked by Prince Bismarck at Berlin why England did not, once for all, annex Egypt ; that the Prince referred him to Mr. Gladstone as the proper person to interrogate on such a subject; and that the imperial Chancellor thereupon made use of language so disrespectful to the British

mier that the British helr-apparent declined sell, a wealthy Mississippi planter, whe is at the Rockbridge Alum Springs with his wife has with him also," says The Beltimore Sun, "an adopted child, twelve years eld, who is the son of the late General John B. Hood. Of the Hood child dren the two eldest daughters were taken by Mr. Maury, a relative of Mrs. Hood, and are now being educated in Germany with his daughters. John B. Hood, jr., the eldest boy, is the one adopted into the family of Mr. Russell. A pair of twin girls are the adopted children of a Mr. Adams, of New-York; another pair of twin girls are in the family of Mr. McKee, of Mississippi; another boy, Duncan, by name, is the adopted child of a wealthy maid name, is the adopted child of a wealthy maiden lady of New-York; and another, Oswald, is in the family of another New-Yorker, residing near the Empire City. Thus have the fatherless been cared for. A singular coincidence is related in connection with three of the gentlemen who have thus taken the place of the father of these interesting children, Messrs. Russell, Adams and McKee were classmates at Yale College. They are all married, but neither has children. Without concert of action, or even knowing what the others were about to do, each applied for and was given the charge he now has."

GENERAL NOTES.

It is proposed in Dresden to collect all the old steel pens and sell them for the benefit of the education of poor children. It appears that these pens are made out of the best steel, which is available in making watch springs, fine knives, and even in the manufactor ink.

The unfortunate Episcopal Church of the Evangelists, in Philadelphia, has recently been rent esunder by internal divisions, and the trouble is likely to culminate on Wednesday next in the sale of the effects of the church. The immediate cause of the sale is a large debt which the church officers appear to be unable to pay.

The Santa Barbara Press, of California tells of an interesting incident illustrating the affection of an animal for its young. A young seal pup was caught by a man who wished to take it home for a pet. He tied a rope around its fine and secured it to a boat All the time the motner was swimming around barking and howling piteously. In this way the little captive was taken eighty miles, and the devoted mother fol lowed it the whole distance. At the end of the journey it was taken on deck and put in a large each. Hearing the crics of its mother in the water, it suddenly sprang overboard, and the mother soon tore the sack to piece with her teeth. It is presumed that the two swam back to their old home.

An English gentleman in The Galveston News thus amusingly hits off one of the minor annoyances of travelling in the West. "I'm much pleased," he says, with the country, and very much enjoy travelling in it, but do you know that your railroad eating-house system is very annoying? Just as a man sits down and per-suades himself into a nap, a negro comes along, shakes him and says, 'Supper at Catfish?' You tell him yes, and arouse yourself. You are, of course, very hungry, and every time the train stops you expect to hear some one shout 'Catfish, twenty minutes for supper'; but the one shout 'Cathan, twelly initiate an adjust ; but are train rolls on. After a while the negro that aroused you comes along and you say, 'How far is it to Cathah!' 'Sah!' 'How far is it to Cathah!' 'Bout twenty five miles, sah.' 'What made you arouse me back youder!' Wanted to know whuder yer wanted supper, so I could telegraph ahead. Da only cooks what's ordered, sah. Twenty miles to a hungry man is a long distance, and you loli around with a cigar awhile and finally drop of to sleep. After a while you awake and wait for the train to get to the station. The negro comes through again. 'How far is it to Catish!' 'Sah!' 'I askel you how far is it to Catish!' 'Wo's dun passed dar, sih.' 'Wa'y you wake me!' Cause yer got mad when I woke yer ato', sah."

According to The London Telegraph a formidable system of fraud in the shipping trade has just been brought to light in Russia, which may be of some interest to American merchants and underwriters. The Straits of Kerteh or Zeniteale are one of the most dan gerous passages of the Black Sea, and of late years the number of vessels wrecked on the coasts have reached an extraordinary aggregate. English insurance com panies have paid indemnities amounting to many milltons of rubles. Attention has, however, been drawn to the fact that a great many of these disasters occurred in calm weather. Other suspicious circumstances were noticed, such as the fortunes rapidly made by some of the pilots. Information was sent to London that an individual named Francesco, a former pilot, of Italian origin, was the head of a band of pirates of various nations, English, Italians, Greeks and Russians, who made their living by the disasters of the coast. They were in collusion with the pflots, and charged huge same for assisting the vessels which the pilots suffered to go ashore. In less than two years fifty Vessels were stranded, and had recourse to the assistance of these pirate salvors. An English marine insurance company, on learning these facts, sont one of its agent to Odrssa to lay the matter before the authorities and ask their interference. A preliminary inquiry has fully confirmed the suspictions of the public, and it is said some Govern-ment officials are compromised in the matter.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Among the Democratic papers that advocate Mr. Randail's election to the Speakership are three of the most important ones in the South. These are The Augusta Chronicle, The Mobile Register and The New-Orleans Picagune. They all recognize the folly of the Democrats attempting to disturb the tariff next winter, and urge that the subject be permitted to rest for the and orge that the subject be permitted to rest for the present. By electing Mr. Randall, they argue the party will save itself from committing a blunder on the eve of a Presidential compaign. This is by no means all the newspaper support Mr. Randall has in the South, but it shows the faisity of the statement of his enemies that he would not get any votes from that section.

The Republican situation in Mississippi is

said by ex-Congressman Lynch, of that State, to be much improved. The policy of uniting with the better element of the Democracy for the election of county officers has been carried out in a large number of localities. By adopting this method the Republicans have secured honest elections and immunity from buildozing. It does not, however, involve any surrender of princi-ple or of party organization. Mr. Lynch stated to The Baltimore American that the Republican party had been strengthened in this way, and that there were good prospects of its electing an increased representation in the Legislature. Next year he hoped to see five Repub-lican Congressmen chosen.

In one respect, at least, the straightout Repullicans and the Readjusters of Virginia are in accord. They both favor a protective tariff. The former at their recent convention adopted a resolution that places them in fall sympathy with the Republican party in the Nation on this question. It calls for protection to American in-dustries and pronounces it the only safeguard the work-ingman has against the pauper labor of Europe. The Readjusters are fully as strong advocates of protection as the Republicans. Their organs have come out openly in favor of it, and made it one of the chief points in their pointical creed. It will be seen, therefore, that however widely these two parties may differ in other respects, they agree in this matter.

The Iowa Democrats have been so much disturbed by the declaration of their candidate for Governor that he wanted to see a "saloon on every hilltop, on every roadside and on every street," that they have forced him to come out with an explanation. He cannot deny that he made the statement, but he seeks to change it by saying that he meant he would rather have the liquor traffic carried on openly than in secret. This is a liquor traffic carried on openly than in secret. This is a lame explanation and puts the matter in no better light for the Democratic candidate. There must be some fatality about Democratic Gubernatorial candidate this year. In both Onto and Iowa the party was proclaiming its eageness for an aggressive campaign. And yet, before the canvass is fairly opened, it has been placed in both States on the defensive by its standard-bearers.

It has been taken as a matter of course that the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania would support the Republican ticket nominated at Harrisburg. Chairman McKee, of the Independent Committee, says that while this is probably a fact, it must not be taken as an indication that the Independent movement that been abandoned, or that his party will be satisfied with anything but a permanent abelition of the abuses in the Republican party. He continues: "It is not enough Republican party. He continues: "It is not enough simply to nominate fairly good men for State offices, but the spirit of genuine reform must pervade and control the party organization throughout," The selection of Mr. Cooper as chairman of the State Committee has tended to make the Independents rather suspicious of the sincerity of the regulars. Mr. McKee was included to think that his committee would take no action this year, but would hold itself in readiness for whatsover the future may develop.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE RIGHT CRY AT LAST. Turn the r-Republicans out.

ONE CAUSE OF BUSINESS STAGNATION. ONE CAUSE OF BUSINESS STAGNATION.

From the Providence Journal (Rep.)

It may be set down as true, whether the great public will bear or forbear to hear, that much of the depression in business is owing to the fact that fewer mean bers of the family work than used to be producers, and that, notwithstanding the cost of living has very much increased because of the change of style. Not only do the boys and girls leave the farm; not only are there as boys learning trades; not only are the girls contemptuous of handiwork, but the education of these, their cloating, their pleasures, are proving greatly more expansive, ing, their pleasures, are proving greatly more expansive. There are too many distributors of the products of the earth and machinery, and too many of them are clothed in purple and fine linen. The cities and the larger towns increase at the expense of the pountry, and the breat of idleness is too often eaten. The non-producing elastic gaining rapidly; it must be reduced relatively, or the burden upon the workers will become beyond their power to sustain.